GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

AHDD&F Department – "Fodder Security Policy for Livestock-Andhra Pradesh, 2021-2026 – Approved - Orders – Issued.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & FISHERIES (AH.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.20 Dated:13-05-2021.

Read the following:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.18, AHDD&F (AH.I) Dept., Dt:30.06.2015.
2. From the DAH, A.P., Vijayawada, Lr.Roc.No.AHF02-34031/57/2020-FSEC-DAH, Dt:29.12.2020 received through e file No.1211476.
3. Govt.Memo.No.1322964/AH.I/A3/2021, Dt:17.03.2021.
4. From the DAH, A.P., Vijayawada,Lr.Roc.No.AHF02-3401/46/2021-F SEC-DAH, Dt:24.03.2021 received through e-file No.1378463.

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ORDER:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have aimed to achieve double digit growth in GSDP in a mission based approach. Based upon the clear understanding of concerns and challenges in Primary Sector, specific target oriented strategies have been designed. The Government have identified Livestock sector as one of the growth engines for socio-economic development of the new state of Andhra Pradesh.

2. The Livestock Sector, which provides bulk of the protein to human nutrition, contributes 7% of GSDP and 26% of Agricultural Domestic Product. The Livestock sector has a high inclusive growth potential. However, further growth of the sector is as much dependent upon the availability of fodder as it is dependent upon the breed improvement. One of the major challenges is huge shortage of fodder, more so during drought and summer.

3. The policy aims to help the State in augmenting various fodder resources including rejuvenation of grazing lands. This policy outlines the developmental objectives, management measures and the strategies to be implemented for the next five year period. The major objectives of the fodder policy are to ensure the availability of fodder during drought and summer, enhancement of production and preservation of fodder by adoption of appropriate technologies, post-harvest management to optimally utilize suitable agro-ecological conditions in the state, creation of fodder banks / storage facilities in partnership with user groups and private players and reduction of production costs.

4. Government with a view to increase production, productivity of Livestock and promote sustainable dairy in the State hereby introduce "Fodder Security Policy for Livestock 2021-26". The detailed Policy document is appended as annexure to this orders.

5. Under the Fodder Security Policy for Livestock 2021-26, the Government hereby approve the Fiscal incentives covering the categories as detailed below:

5.1.0. Promotion of Certified Fodder Seed production & Fodder Development:

The Government will identify entrepreneurs/ agencies/ A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada who are willing to promote certified fodder seed production.

5.1.1. The entrepreneurs / agencies/ A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada will identify the interested farmers in pilot sites of excellence.

5.1.2. The entrepreneur will be supplied foundation seed for multiplication who will be given agreement for buy back to the quantity of fodder seed required by the Government every year.

5.1.3. The certified fodder seed so procured will be distributed to the needy farmers on subsidy for fodder cultivation involving extension network.

5.1.4. A MOU/ agreement will be entered with the A.P. State Seeds Development

Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada for production of the Fodder seed in the Animal Husbandry Department/ APLDA Farms for buy back/supply of fodder seed required by the Government every year.

5.2.0. Perennial fodder production:

5.2.1. This activity will be encouraged especially in upland areas where paddy crop is taken up by the farmers under bore wells. Perennial fodder crops which are more remunerative will be encouraged by supplying hybrid seed on subsidy to replace paddy crop and save ground water and support cultivation under MGNREGS.

5.2.2. All the farmers growing perennial fodder and who wish to continue the activity will all be supported with drip irrigation facilities on subsidy to conserve water.

5.3.0. Promotion of Silage as green fodder:

5.3.1. The Government will promote silage production with maize along with cobs involving entrepreneurs.

5.3.2. Progressive farmers in needy villages will be identified and encouraged every year by the entrepreneur to use silage as green fodder to increase production from livestock.

5.3.3. The farmers identified will be trained in usage of silage.

5.3.4. Quality assessment & control will be as per the rules of AP Cattle Feed act -2020.

5.4.0. Bailing of machine harvested paddy straw:

5.4.1. The Government will identify the entrepreneurs to entrust baling of the machine harvested paddy straw in coastal districts.

5.4.2. The baled fodder will be stocked in needy places /districts.

5.4.3. The stocked bales will be distributed to the farmers at concessional rate through the extension network created by the Government (RBKs)

5.4.4 The entrepreneurs will procure the required machinery on his own and produce the dry fodder bales for supply to the Government on agreed price.

5.4.5. Quality assessment & control will be as rules of AP Cattle Feed act–2020.

5.5.0. Farm Mechanization:

5.5.1. The Chaff cutters, Brush cutters, Fodder Baling units, Fodder Block making units, Milking machines etc., will be supplied to the identified needy farmers on subsidy basis.

5.5.2. Heavy duty chaff cutters, bailing units will be made available in custom hiring centers on 40% capital subsidy for hire by the needy farmers along with other agriculture equipment.

5.6.0. Fodder Banks:

5.6.1. Fodder banks will be established by the Government initially in 4 districts of Rayalaseema & Prakasam districts under RIDF.

5.6.2. The dry fodder either in bales or blocks will be procured from the entrepreneurs /agencies and stored in fodder banks.

5.6.3. The silage bales will also be stored in fodder banks till the bales are distributed to the needy farmers.

5.6.4. The silage bales or dry fodder bales / blocks will be distributed at concessional price to the farmers in drought affected areas

5.6.5. Quality assessment & control will be as per the rules of AP Cattle Feed act - 2020.

5.7.0. Inter cropping of Fodder Crops in Horticulture groves:

The land available between rows of horticulture orchards will also be encouraged to grow leguminous fodder in convergence with Horticulture department as this would encourage soil enrichment besides making fodder available.

5.8.0. Integrated Water Shed Management Programme (IWMP):

Large scale fodder cultivation activity will also be promoted in convergence with Rural Development by making use of funds available under IWMP in watershed areas.

5.9.0. Tank Bed cultivation:

Community fodder cultivation in tank bed areas will also be permitted by the Government in drought prone areas of the state involving stake holders to encourage additional fodder production in the state with 100% subsidy.

5.10.0. Rejuvenation of CPRs involving NGOs/ Private players/ Sheep Societies:

5.10.1. The Government will identify NGOs / Co-op. societies including private players interested in pasture development in addition to the local bodies to promote rejuvenation of CPR.
5.10.2. The tools required in operation will be procured by the organization involved at the cost of Government
5.10.3. The community involved in the rejuvenation process will be trained.
5.10.4. The fodder seed to be broadcast will be identified by the department.

5.11.0. Promotion of fodder Cultivation in Forest Fringe Areas:

5.11.1. Fodder cultivation within the reserved Forest area shall be taken up only through VSS.
5.11.2. The Animal Husbandry Department will provide necessary Budgetary support for undertaking Fodder cultivation within the reserved forest areas.
5.11.3. The seedless variety of Subabul, will also be promoted along with others fodder yielding varieties.

5.12.0. Plantation of Fodder yielding plants:

5.12.1. This activity will be promoted through NGOs / local bodies / Sheep societies.
5.12.2. Waste lands and community lands including tank foreshores will be identified by the department.
5.12.3. The plant varieties required will be suggested by the department.

5.12.4. The saplings will be raised in the forest nurseries at the cost of Government
5.12.5. The logistics required for protection of plants will also be provided by the Government
5.12.6. Multipurpose fodder trees like subabul will be given preference wherever vacant land is available in the households of dairy farmers.

5.13.0. Vacant land utilization:

The land available with the institutions under the purview of AH Department or any other department including those of canal bunds, road margins will be put to use for fodder cultivation.

5.14.0. Fodder development in vacant Government land:

Where ever vacant Government land is available in blocks of atleast 100 acres of cultivable land, fodder cultivation will be promoted involving SHGs after demarcating plots SHG wise. The infrastructure required to facilitate fodder cultivation in the commons will be supported fully by the Government.

5.15.0. Special package for Natural Calamity:

The present policy of distribution of dry fodder and concentrate feed on subsidized rates will be continued on all the occasions of natural calamities.

5.16.0. CSR activity:

All private dairies should spend 2% of their income on Animal Husbandry & Dairying which should cover fodder development activities also as part of their CSR which will help the farmer to grow fodder.

5.17.0. Ration Balancing Programme:

It is an activity under National Dairy Plan with which farmer will be able to feed a balanced ration by making use of the software and by using the ingredients or the resources available with him.

5.18.0. Convergence with various stake holders:

5.18.1. Convergence and Linkages

a. For promotion of dairying, participation and convergence will be ensured with the line departments - Revenue, Panchayat raj and Rural Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest.
b. All the programmes of State, Central Government, NLM, MGNREGS, IWMP, AFDP and such other funding agencies will be implemented through a single window.
c. Steps shall be taken to involve national and international agencies like ILRI, CRIDA, NABARD, NCDC, FAO, IC, SAU, ICRISAT in the livestock sector of Andhra Pradesh.
d. A quality analysis lab will also be established in public sector to conduct quality test and to undertake R & D in this field.
e. Quality assessment & control will be as per the rules of AP Cattle Feed act -2020.

5.18.2. Role of APDDCF:

APDDCF will be involved actively in supply of inputs (Feed & Fodder) to its members (Milk pourers) and collect milk. It will also supply other inputs like fodder, feed, chaff cutters, silage and other support.

5.18.3. Role of A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd.

a) The A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada will identify the pilot sites of excellence of interested farmers & in the Farms of Animal Husbandry Department for facilitating production and buy back & supply the certified fodder seed as per the quantity required by the Government every year.
b) The certified fodder seed so procured will be distributed to the needy farmers on subsidy for fodder cultivation through extension network (RBK).

5.18.4. Role of Rural Development Department:

a) SHGs / FPOs will be encouraged to grow fodder in their land or in the land taken on lease to supply the fodder to other dairy farming members.
b) The Gram Panchayaths will actively be involved in maintenance of community grazing land, land up gradation, revival including maintenance of fodder bank for the village, supply fodder seed.

5.18.5. Role of Vet. Universities / KVK / Research Institutions:

To develop and propagate new, high yielding drought resistant fodder varieties suitable to even saline soils, the KVKs / other research institutes will be involved. These institutes will also be involved to evolve new techniques of fodder preservation, enrichment etc. and will also promote research on different types of crop residues for their better utilization.

5.18.6. Role of ILRI (International Livestock research Institute):

ILRI will provide technical guidance for promotion of dual purpose crops and cultivation of fodder verities with high digestibility content.

5.18.7. Method demonstration & Visits (Extension):

Model farms will be developed and the private farms which are already implementing good practices in fodder development initiatives will be accredited by the department as model farms for demonstration to other farmers.

5.18.8. <u>Toll free dedicated number:</u>

Besides attending enquiries on all other activities, a toll free number exclusively dedicated to give response to the farmers' enquiries will be established to provide information on fodder development activities with Toll free number: **155251**

5.19.0. FISCAL INCENTIVES:

5.19.1. Promotion of Certified fodder seed production:

a) Every year the Government will give buy back guarantee for procurement of required quantities of certified fodder seed from the agency / entrepreneur with prior agreement.
b) The certified fodder seed so procured will be distributed to the needy farmers on 75% subsidy.

5.19.2. Perennial fodder production:

a) The Government will undertake as much area of perennial fodder development activity as possible every year with 100% support including the support from MGNREGS.
b) The farmers willing to cultivate perennial fodder cultivation with micro irrigation facility will be supported with subsidy on the drip irrigation system from Horticulture Department.

5.19.3. Baling of machine harvested paddy straw:

a) The Government will give subsidy on fodder bales.
b) The cost of baled fodder will be fixed by the Government.
c) The farmer will be distributed baled fodder at subsidized rates.
d) The difference between the total cost of baled fodder and The distribution cost will be supported by Government as subsidy.

5.19.4. Farm Mechanization:

a) On all farm equipment distributed to the individual farmers, the Government will give 75% subsidy except for the equipment related to micro irrigation.
b) The equipment related to micro irrigation will be given on subsidy as decided by the Government.
c) The equipment placed in custom hiring centers will be supported with 40% subsidy by the Government.

5.19.5. Fodder Bank:

a) The Government will provide 10 % subsidy for construction of godowns at needy places.
b) The fodder procured on agreement by the Government will be stored at these fodder banks.

5.19.6. Inter Cropping of fodder crops in Horticulture groves:

a) The activity will be promoted in convergence with Horticulture department.
b) The Government will support inter cultivation of fodder with 75% subsidy in the form of supply of leguminous fodder seed varieties in as much extent of area as possible per year.

5.19.7. Fodder cultivation with IWMP (Integrated Watershed Management Programme) funds:

a) The Government will promote fodder development activity in water shed areas with special focus on development of pasture / degraded pasture lands including fodder tree plantation in convergence with Rural Development Department with 100% subsidy support.
b) Fodder development will be taken up in water shed areas as per the availability of funds every year.

5.19.8. Tank bed fodder cultivation:

a) The Government will promote tank bed fodder cultivation in perennial drought prone districts.

b) The activity will be promoted with community participation on 100% subsidy including cultivation cost from MGNREGS.

5.19.9. Rejuvenation of CPRs (Common Property Resources):

a) The tools and equipment required along with the cost of fodder seed besides fencing cost will be supported with 100% subsidy support from Agriculture Department.
b) Every year, the Government will undertake rejuvenation of degraded CPRs including local bodies/identified agencies in as much area as possible to rejuvenate the CPRs.

5.19.10. Promotion of fodder cultivation in Forest fringe areas:

a) The fodder developments activity in forest fringe areas will be promoted only through VSS only.
b) The Government will support the fodder development activity in forest fringe areas with 100% subsidy from Forest Depatment.
c) The Government will support for undertaking fodder development activity in as much area as possible in forest fringe areas.

5.19.11. Plantation of saplings that can yield fodder:

a) The Government will support this activity with 100% subsidy under Centrally Assisted State Development Scheme (NLM).
b) The Government will support plantation activity involving NGOs / Local bodies / Sheep societies in as much area as possible.

5.19.12. Fodder development in vacant Government land:

a) To encourage cultivation of fodder in vacant Government lands where ever 100 acres of cultivable land is available in the districts.
b) Rs. 500 lakhs will be provided by the Government as corpus fund to develop infrastructure required for cultivation of fodder in the common land.

5.19.13. Special package for natural calamities:

The Government will keep a corpus fund of Rs.1000 lakh to continue the existing policy of the Government to supply dry fodder and concentrate feed at concessional rates on all the occasions of natural calamities.

5.19.14. Source of Funds:

- "Fodder Security Policy, 2020-26" is proposed with Rs: 250.00 Crores with the following components
- Funds from Centrally Supported Schemes/Centrally Assisted State Development Schemes: Rs.150.00Cr
- Funds from State Government under State Development Schemes:Rs.100.00Cr.

5.20.0. Infrastructure Strengthening / Development:

Construction of fodder banks will be considered on a priority basis at block/mandal Headquarters of all fodder stress mandals in 4 Rayalaseema & Prakasam Districts.

5.21.0. Market Development:

a) Sale of dry fodder blocks/silage bales/Fodder seed/ Farm equipment will be promoted through the RBKs
b) Built in Incentive will be extended to AHAs to encourage for market development of fodder and income generating enterprises for reaching the 'unreached'.

5.22.0. Public Private Partnership:

Infrastructure facilities like silage balers, hay balers, fodder block making units, heavy duty chaff cutter, crop harvesters, pivot irrigation equipment etc along with all facilities required will be supported.

5.23.0. Institutional Strengthening:

a) Monitoring is an essential component for successful implementation of the policy. Mechanism such as “State Level Steering Committee” shall be constituted in the Animal Husbandry department for implementing this policy.
b) A task force committee headed by Special Chief Secretary, AH, DD & F as chairman, Director of Animal Husbandry as member convener and other major stake holders as members shall be constituted to deliberate on the issues concerning implementation of fodder policy.
c) At District level, the District Level Committee (DLC) headed by Joint Collector (Development) shall monitor for implementation of the Policy.

6. Government also agreed the Fodder Security Policy for Rs.250.00 Crores (Rs.150.00 crores from Central Supported Schemes and Rs.100.00 Crores from State Development Schemes). Action plan be prepared and implemented by the Department as per the provisions of Fodder Security Policy for Livestock 2021-26. The Distribution of certified fodder seed to the needy farmers shall be on 75% subsidy only and to avoid supply of Feed or Seed on 100% subsidy.

7. The Policy will come into force from the date of issue of this order and shall remain in force for five years or up to 31.03.2026.

8. The Head of the Department, Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada shall take necessary action in the matter accordingly.

9. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance (FMU-A&C,AHDDF,CS) Department vide their Fin.U.O.No: FIN01-FMU0PC(AHDF)/6/2021-FMU-AC-CS-AH, C.No:1356617, Dt:19.04.2021.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

POONAM MALAKONDAIAH
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (FAC)

To
The Director of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.
The CEO, APLDA, Guntur.
The MD, APSGDCFL, Guntur.
The MD, APDDCFL, A.P., Mangalagiri.
Copy to:-
The Principal Finance Secretary, Finance Department.
The Principal Secretary to Government, PR&RD (RD) Department.
The Principal Secretary to Government, PR&RD (PR) Department.
The Principal Secretary to Government, EFS&T, Department.
The Spl. Chief Secretary to Government, A&C Department.
PS to Additional Secretary to Chief Minister, A.P. Secretariat.
PS to Minister(AHDD&F), A.P. Secretariat.
PS to Chief Secretary.
The Registrar, SVVU, Tirupati.
The AGAP, Hyderabad.
The Secretary to GoI, MoF,AH&D Dept., New Delhi.
All the PSs to Ministers.
All the District Collectors through HoD, AHD, AP, Vijayawada.
All the HoDs through HoD, AHD, AP, Vijayawada.
The Convenor, SLBC, Vijayawada.
The G.A.(Cabinet) Department, A.P. Secretariat.
All Sections in AHDD& F Dept.
SF/SC

//FORWARDED::BY::ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

(Annexure for P.T.O)

Annexure

(to G.O.Ms.No.20, AHDD&F (AH.I) Department, Dt:13-05-2021)

FODDER SECURITY POLICY FOR LIVESTOCK- 2021-2026
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRAPRADESH

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

S.No.	Short form	Expanded form
1	AFDP	Additional Fodder Development Program
2	APDDCF	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation
3	CPR	Common Property Resource
4	CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture
5	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
6	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
7	FPO	Farmer Producers Organisation
8	GP	Grama Panchayat
9	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
10	IC	Inter Cooperation
11	ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute For Semi Arid Tropics
12	ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
13	IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Program
14	KVK	Krishi Vignana Kendra
15	LMT	Lakh Metric Tons
16	MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
17	NABARD	National Agriculture Bank for Rural Development
18	NCDC	National Cooperative Development Corporation
19	NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
20	NDP	National Dairy Plan
21	NGO	Non –Government Organisation
22	NLM	National Livestock Mission
23	PPP	Public Private Partnership
24	PSM	Primary Sector Mission
25	R&D	Research & Development
26	RBP	Ration Balancing Program
27	SAU	State Agriculture University
28	SERP	Society For Elimination of Rural Poverty
29	SHG	Self Help Group
30	TMR	Total Mixed Ration
31	VSS	Vana Samrakshana Samiti

FODDER SECURITY POLICY FOR LIVESTOCK OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE

Executive Summary:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have aimed to achieve double digit growth in GSDP in a mission based approach. Based upon the clear understanding of concerns and challenges in Primary Sector, specific target oriented strategies have been designed. The Government have identified Livestock sector as one of thegrowthenginesforsocio-economicdevelopmentofthenewstateofAndhraPradesh.

The Livestock Sector, which provides bulk of the protein to human nutrition, contributes 7% of GSDP and 26% of Agricultural Domestic Product. The Livestock sector has a high inclusive growth potential. However, further growth of the sector is as much dependent upon the availability of fodder as it is dependent upon the breed improvement. One of the major challenges is huge shortage of fodder, more so during drought and summer. This is despite the State's favourable agro-climatic conditions and availability of abundant resources. The fodder being critical input in livestock production systems, the Government have considered it necessary to undertake a comprehensive fodder policy to increase production and to ensure faster growth of the livestock sector.

The policy aims to help the State in augmenting various fodder resources including rejuvenation of grazing lands. This policy outlines the developmental objectives, management measures and the strategies to be implemented for the next five year period. The major objectives of the fodder policy are to ensure the availability of fodder during drought and summer, enhancement of production and preservation of fodder by adoption of appropriate technologies, post-harvest management to optimally utilize suitable agro-ecological conditions in the state, creation of fodder banks / storage facilities in partnership with user groups and private players and reduction of production costs.

The tangible outcomes will be doubling the milk production from the present 152.63 LMT and meat production from 8.50 LMT in next 5 years. The Policy will ensure sustainable management practices, institutional strengthening, focused research &development, human resource development, credit facilitation, technology up-gradation, infrastructure strengthening, Public and Private Participation (PPP), convergence approaches, woman empowerment through dairy farming.

1.0 Introduction:

Andhra Pradesh is rich in livestock resources and has got 108.19 lakh cattle &buffaloes and 231.49 lakh sheep & goat which are all dependent on fodder resources of the state for their survival and production. The composition of cattle population in the State is largely Jersey Cross and HF Cross among cattle that yield about 8 litres of milk per day with 3-4 % fat content and Graded Murrah among buffaloes that yields about 6 litres of milk per day with 7-8 % fat content. The State, stands at 1st position in egg production (2170.00 crore eggs), 4th position in meat production(8.50 lakh MT) and 4th position in milk production (152.63 lakh MT) in the country during 2019-20. The Livestock sector contributed Rs.99,460 Crores to the GSDP at current prices which is 10.22% of GSDP during 2019-20. About 59% of the cattle and 80 % of the buffaloes in the state are improved which can yield 8-10 litres of milk per day if sufficient quantity fodder is made available. The Livestock, which provides bulk of the protein to human nutrition, contributes 26% of Agricultural Domestic Product. Livestock is an integral part of the agricultural sector that provides are new able resource base for economic development.

The Livestock sector has high inclusive growth potential. However, further growth of the sector is as much dependent upon the availability of fodder as it is dependent upon the breed improvement. It is the issues related to fodder that are a cause of concern. This is despite the State's favourable agro-climatic conditions and availability of resources. One of the major challenges is huge shortage of fodder, more so during drought situations and summer.

2.0 Need for a Fodder Policy:

The viability of livestock industry is dependent on the genetic potential for production, good health care, balanced feeding of animals and efficient marketing of the produce. While genetic potential and health care are the prerequisites for sustainability, balanced feeding will help to increase the profitability. The profitability is directly dependent on the sources of feed and fodder, since 65-70% of the total cost of livestock farming is attributed to feeding. Efficient utilization of feed and fodder would directly contribute to increase in profitability, in terms of body growth rates, and improved fertility, which are often unnoticed by the owners.

Over the years, there have been significant efforts in livestock sector to improve production from animals. However the efforts were not adequate to give required boost for enhancing production. There are many players in livestock sector to cover animal health and breeding services. However, very few are concerned with the development of fodder resources, although fodder is the most crucial input for enhancing the production.

Livestock besides contributing to the State's economy has also been providing employment opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure to the farmers of the State.

Livestock being the main source of livelihoods to women in rural areas (about 69% of workforce engaged in livestock sector) is mostly owned by the resource-poor small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. Hence sustainable development of the livestock sector would lead to more inclusive development and women empowerment.

Systematic development of organized dairy marketing through cooperative model is largely successful and emulated across developing countries. The marketing / procurement network developed by AP Dairy Development Cooperative Federation have certain impact. However, the productivity of milch animals and reproduction is largely dependent on breeding, feeding and management practices which are three major pillars of Dairy farming.

Livestock production systems in India are mostly based on traditional knowledge, low cost inputs drawn from crop residues and agro-by products leading to lower productivity. In addition to this, inconsistency of fodder supply during summer or drought creates gap in supply chain. The animals require green, dry fodder and Concentrate feed to exploit its genetic potential in order to yield more production. However, there is 41% shortage in Green Fodder, 42% shortage in Feedconcentratesand20%shortagein Dry Fodder in the State.

STATUS OF DRY FODDER, GREEN FODDER AND CONCENTRATE FEED IN AP

Dry Fodder Requirement and Availability

1.	No. of Livestock Units in Lakhs	141.86
2.	Fodder requirement in LMTs	255.36
3.	Fodder Availability from all sources in LMTs	205.40
4.	Net Deficit in LMTs	49.96
5.	% deficit	19.56

Green Fodder Requirement and Availability

1.	No. of Livestock Units in Lakhs	141.86
2.	Fodder requirement in LMTs	776.68
3.	Fodder Availability from all sources in LMTs	461.44
4.	Net Deficit in LMTs	315.24
5.	% deficit	40.59

Concentrate feed Requirement and Availability

1.	No. of Livestock Units in Lakhs	141.86
2.	Fodder requirement in LMTs	51.78
3.	Fodder Availability from all sources in LMTs	30.38
4.	Net Deficit in LMTs	21.40
5.	% deficit	41.33

Hence, there is an urgent need to have a fodder policy in place, to increaseproductionandtoensurefastergrowthofthelivestocksectorinthelightofcontinuous reduction in grazing lands, on account of increased urbanization and as a result of which there is huge reduction in crop residue availability and shortage of fodder, and this requires an appropriate comprehensive strategy to address. The fodder Policy so evolved should facilitate fodder security, better utilization of agri-residues and Public Private Partnership.

3.0 CHALLENGES OF FODDER DEVELOPMENT:

In the light of severe shortage of fodder on one hand and failure to utilize the available resources on the other, the sector has been facing the following challenges in the mission to increase production from livestock.

a) **Limited Land holdings**: As majority of dairy farmers are marginal and own small holdings for cultivation, their priority for cultivation is to produce food grains. Organized fodder cultivation on commercial lines is presently non-existent. It is estimated that only 4.4% of the total cropped area is devoted to fodder production.

b) **Reduction of grazing lands**: Gradual transformation of agricultural lands for real estate due to urbanization has been the prime reason for reduction of grazing lands. As a result, many organized dairy farmers are forced to move towards zero grazing system of feeding, while the Small and marginal dairy farmers are left with no option to get rid of animals.

c) **Lack of preservation practices:** Shortage of fodder is ordinarily observed during every summer which is more conspicuous in the drought conditions.

Except preservation of crop residues in the form of stalks at farmer level, the other preservation practices in the form of silage bales, fodder blocks, etc., are totally absent among farmers mainly due to lack of awareness about preservation techniques. Most of the crop residues are stored as dry fodder in the form of stalks.

d) **Logistics Involved in Fodder Transportation**: Due to wide gap between fodder availability and requirement with in each district, the transportation of fodder from one district to another is a major challenge because of the cost factor involved.

4.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR FODDER DEVELOPMENT:

a) **Silage as green fodder:** Maize corn silage which has 9% protein which when packed and preserved in bales can offer solution for yearlong supply of high quality green fodder irrespective of season to boon production

b) **Straw Stalks:** Lot of paddy straw is burnt in coastal districts after machine harvesting as collection of straw manually is not cost effective. The straw so gets wasted can be otherwise best collected and processed through baling machines and the bales so produced can be transported and stored at strategic locations in deficit areas for use as and when required.

c) **Hay:** Promotion of protein rich fodders such as Alfalfa during winter season and stored in its dry form as blocks can offer a solution to reduce concentrate

feed in the ration.

d) **Ration Balancing Program (RBP):** The RBP available with NDDB under National Dairy Plan (NDP) can also offer excellent solution for formulation of balanced ration to the livestock based on the locally available resources with the farmers. This will help to reduce the cost of production.
e) **Total Mixed Ration**: TMR is a worldwide accepted best practice in feeding. The practice of mixing green fodder or silage with dry fodder and concentrates along with all other nutrients enables a complete ration that increases digestibility and enable utilization of nutrients at optimum level.
f) **Maize as a Solution for AP fodder crisis:** Maize is known to consume only 16-20 % of water than that of paddy crop. Area under cultivation of maize is likely to increase in Rabi from 3.3. lakh Ha to 6.6 lakh Ha in near future which can become a boon to dairy sector if a portion of green maize is converted as silage and offered to farmers in the form of bales. The residue (Stover) can be chaffed and converted as blocks after fortification for utilization as fodder.
g) **Silage:** Silage in Silos and bunkers is for large captive consumption, whereas the bales are small chunks of silage which can be easily transported to various farms to feed livestock. 25000 Ha of maize crop if converted to silage and preserved can become a million tons of green fodder for use in dairying.
h) **Stovers:** It is estimated that at least 2 tons of residual matter per acre is currently burnt after collection of grain, wasting lot of fossil fuels creating pollution. The residual matter wasted is estimated at 2 million tons per annum which can be used to feed our cattle. Both maize stalk and cob have more nutrition than paddy straw (stalk has 4-5% protein, whereas cob has 5-6% protein). The technology of preserving the maize stalk and cob residues is available to a great extent overseas. This residue if collected and preserved can be an answer to the current fodder crisis in A.P.

5.0 VISION

To make Andhra Pradesh a fodder surplus state in next 5 Years and to make improved fodder available at affordable Cost to harness optimum production from livestock.

6.0 MISSION:

a) Ensure the availability of fodder during Drought and summer
b) Enhancement of Production and Preservation of Fodder by Adoption of appropriate technologies
c) Post-Harvest Management to optimally utilize suitable agro-ecological conditions in the State
d) Creation of fodder banks/ storage facilities in partnership with user groups and private players
e) Reduction of production costs by value addition protocols.
f) Put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that the sector becomes self-sustainable.
g) Create a suitable environment that an attract private sector investment through an appropriate policy support.

7.0 POLICY VALIDITY

The Policy has been framed for the period 2021-2026.

8.0 CURRENT SCENARIO OF FODDER STATUS:

The livestock available in the State is in the hands of 62 lakh small and marginal farmers as per latest Government of India-Livestock Census2019. The income from livestock owned by this category of farmers is only subsidiary to them. Since these category of farmers own little land holdings, their priority is to produce food grains rather than fodder cultivation.

Hence the post-harvest crop residue (mostly paddy straw) obtained from cultivated crops is stalked and used to feed their cattle which is mostly rich in oxalates and feeding of dry fodder rich in oxalates is the prime reason for drain of calcium from the body of animals which affects animal health. As such there is a need to bring about change in the feeding habits and replace paddy straw totally with other varieties of dry fodder. The medium and big dairy farmers who maintain organized dairies cultivate fodder required for their farms, who also face fodder crisis during summer for which a tangible solution need to be proposed.

The community lands meant for common grazing of village herds are also converted for many other proposes and as a result of which the chances of getting pasture from these categories of lands has become bleak.

Similarly, because of various other activities taken up in the forest fringe areas the availability of fodder from such sources has also been coming down. Few varieties of trees, the leaves of which are known to be used as fodder to the animals have also been coming down in their number in the recent years due to marked shift in the policies to go for fruit bearing plantations in all social forestry programmes.

9.0 LAND USE PATTERN IN A.P.– 2018-19:

LAND UTILISATION PARTICULARS (AREA IN LAKH HECTARES)								
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19asbase			
					2018-19	% of area to be taken from total area	Area covered with fodder in Hc	Expected fodder yield in LMTs/ Hc
Forest	36.36	36.88	36.88	36.88	36.88	15	5.53	12.71
Barren & Uncultivable land	13.51	13.47	13.46	13.45	13.45	50	6.72	15.46
Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	20.02	20.32	20.48	20.55	20.58	0	0	0
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	2.14	2.12	2.11	2.09	2.08	75	1.56	3.59
Misc. Tree crops and groves not included in net Area sown	1.60	1.57	1.57	1.55	1.55	80	1.24	2.85
Cultivable wasteland	3.92	4.11	4.14	4.14	4.12	75	3.09	7.10
Other fallow lands	8.58	8.32	8.60	9.40	9.36	80	7.02	16.14
Current fallow	14.01	14.10	14.96	14.43	14.46	80	11.56	26.59
Net area sown	62.35	62.08	60.77	60.48	60.49			
Geographical area	162.76	162.97	162.97	162.97	162.97			

The Net area sown in the State is 60.49 lakh hectares in which different crops are cultivated out of which the crop residue useful as livestock fodder resource is from 36.72 lakh hectares. Although majority of the crop residue is used as fodder to the livestock, its availability and requirement does not match with the reality when district as unit is taken into consideration due to the distribution pattern of livestock in the State.

10. LIVESTOCK POPULATION & QUALITY OF ANIMALS:

a. Category of livestock dependant on fodder resources

Both large and small ruminants are totally dependent on fodder resources available in the state. (46.00) lakh cattle, (62.19) lakh buffaloes, (176.27) lakhs sheep and (55.22) lakh goat require fodder both for survival /maintenance and also for production.

These animals when converted into cattle units are projected as 141.86 lakh units as per norms and require 255.36 LMT of dry fodder per annum for maintenance alone and there will be 20% shortage of dry fodder in the State at any given point of time.

The State is one of the highest milk producers in India, with 152.63 LMT per annum. The dairying activity is spread across the whole state with the largest population of cattle and buffaloes in the country.

The composition of livestock heads available in the state is furnished below:

LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH (NO. IN LAKHS)		
Category	**2012 livestock census**	**2019 livestock census**
Cattle	47.16	46.00
Buffaloes	64.62	62.19
Sheep	135.59	176.27
Goat	44.96	55.22
Pigs	1.57	0.92
Poultry	805.83	1075.11

Though there is reduction in the total Cattle and Buffalo Population, the production and availability of nutritious food and supplemental income to farmers has increased due to perceptible increase in Crossbred Cattle and Graded Murrah Buffalo population especially female/ Milch animals as per the Livestock Census, 2019.

The composition of cattle population in the State is largely Jersey Cross and HF Cross among cattle that yields about 8 litres of milk per day with 3-4% fat content and Graded Murrah among buffaloes that yields about 6 litres of milk per day with 7-8% fat content. Although almost all village shave cattle, there are only few organized dairy farms in the State which are hardly3 000 in number spread across the State which are producing about 50 liters or more milk per day from each farm. Due to the increased urbanization and reduced grazing lands, the dairy industry is bound to transform into Zero grazing dairy farming in the State.

PRODUCTION OF MILK, MEAT AND EGG			
Year	**Milk('000MT)**	**Meat('000MT)**	**Eggs (Lakh Nos.)**
2014-15	9656.02	527.66	130958
2015-16	10816.95	566.13	141743
2016-17	12177.94	632.51	158275
2017-18	13725.16	708.12	177776
2018-19	15044.36	802.93	197545
2019-20	15263.32	850.39	217077

The State is one of the highest milk producers in India, with 152.63 LMT per annum. The dairying activity is spread across the whole State with the largest population of cattle and buffaloes in the country.

Most of the Rural Farmers have a feeding practice of the giving the following composition of ration to their animals:

Green Fodder	65 -70%
Dry Fodder	15%
Concentrates Feed	10 -15%
Minerals & Vitamin supplements	0.5%

11.0 POLICY INITIATIVES TO ENHANCE FODDER PRODUCTION IN AP:

11.1. Promotion of Certified Fodder Seed production & fodder development:

a. The Government will identify entrepreneurs / agencies/ A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada who are willing to promote certified fodder seed production.
b. The entrepreneurs/ agencies/ A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada will identify the interested farmers in pilot sites of excellence.
c. The entrepreneur will be supplied foundation seed for multiplication who will be given agreement for buy back to the quantity of fodder seed required by the Government every year.
d. The certified fodder seed so procured will be distributed to the needy farmers on subsidy for fodder cultivation involving extension network.
e. A MOU/ agreement will be entered with the A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada for production of the Fodder seed in the Animal Husbandry Department /APLDA Farms for buy back/supply of fodder seed required by the Government every year.

11.2. Perennial fodder production:

a. This activity will be encourage especially in upland areas where paddy crop is taken up by the farmers under bore wells. Perennial fodder crops which are more remunerative will be encouraged by supplying hybrid seed on subsidy to replace paddy crop and save ground water and support cultivation under MGNREGS.
b. All the farmers growing perennial fodder and who wish to continue the activity will all be supported with drip irrigation facilities on subsidy to conserve water.

11.3. Promotion of Silage as green fodder:

a. The Government will promote silage production with maize along with cobs involving entrepreneurs.
b. Progressive farmers in needy villages will be identified and encouraged every year by the entrepreneur to use silage as green fodder to increase production from livestock.
c. The farmers identified will be trained in usage of silage.
d. Quality assessment & control will be as per the rules of AP Animal Feed act - 2020.

11.4. Bailing of machine harvested paddy straw:

a. The Government will identify the entrepreneurs to entrust baling of the machine harvested paddy straw in coastal districts.
b. The baled fodder will be stocked in needy places /districts.
c. The stocked bales will be distributed to the farmers at concessional rate through the extension network created by the Government (RBKs)
d. The entrepreneurs will procure the required machinery on his own and produce the dry fodder bales for supply to the Government on agreed price.
e. Quality assessment & control will be as rules of AP Animal Feed act-2020.

11.5. Farm Mechanization:

a. The Chaff cutters, Brush cutters, Fodder Baling units, Fodder Block making

units, Milking machines etc., will be supplied to the identified needy farmers on subsidy basis.

b. Heavy duty chaff cutters, bailing units will be made available in custom hiring centres on 40% capital subsidy for hire by the needy farmers along with other agriculture equipment.

11.6. Fodder Banks:

a. Fodder banks will be established by the Government initially in 4 districts of Rayalaseema & Prakasam districts under RIDF.
b. The dry fodder either in bales or blocks will be procured from the entrepreneurs/ agencies or stored in fodder banks.
c. The silage bales will also be stored in fodder banks till the bales are distributed to the needy farmers.
d. The silage bales or dry fodder bales/ blocks will be distributed at concessional price to the farmers in drought affected areas
e. Quality assessment & control will be as per the rules of AP Animal Feed act-2020.

11.7. Inter cropping of Fodder Crops in Horticulture groves:

The land available between rows of horticulture orchards will also been courage to grow leguminous fodder in convergence with Horticulture department as this would encourage soil enrichment besides making fodder available.

11.8. Integrated Water Shed Management Programme (IWMP):

Large scale fodder cultivation activity will also be promoted in convergence with Rural Development Department by making use of funds available under IWMP in watershed areas.

11.9. Tank Bed cultivation:

Community fodder cultivation in tank bed areas will also be permitted by the Government in drought prone areas of the state involving stake holders to encourage additional fodder production in the statewith100%support from MGNREGS.

11.10. Rejuvenation of CPRs involving NGOs/ Private players/Sheep Societies:

a. The Government will identify NGOs / Co-op. societies including private players interested in pasture development in addition to the local bodies to promote rejuvenation of CPR.
b. The tools required in operation will be procured by the organization involved at the cost of Government
c. The community involved in the rejuvenation process will be trained.
d. The fodder seed to be broadcast will be identified by the department.

11.11. Promotion of fodder Cultivation in Forest Fringe Areas:

a. Fodder cultivation within the reserved Forest area shall be taken up only through VSS.
b. The Animal Husbandry Department will provide necessary budgetary support for undertaking Fodder cultivation within the reserved forest areas.
c. The seedless variety of Subabul, will also be promoted along with others fodder yielding varieties.

11.12. Plantation of Fodder yielding plants:

a. This activity will be promoted through NGOs /local bodies/Sheep societies.
b. Waste lands and community lands including tank foreshores will be identified by the department.
c. The plant varieties required will be suggested by the department.
d. The saplings will be raised in the forest nurseries at the cost of Government.
e. The logistics required for protection of plants will also be provided by the Government.

f. Multipurpose fodder trees like subabul will be given preference wherever vacant land is available in the households of dairy farmers.

11.13. Vacant land utilization:

The land available with the institutions under the purview of AH Department or any other department including those of canal bunds, road margins will be put to use for fodder cultivation.

11.14. Fodder development in vacant Government land:

Where ever vacant Government land is available in blocks of at least 100 acres of cultivable land, fodder cultivation will be promoted involving SHGs after demarcating plots SHG wise. The infrastructure required to facilitate fodder cultivation in the commons will be supported fully by the Government.

11.15. Special package for Natural Calamity:

The present policy of distribution of dry fodder and concentrate feed on subsidized rates will be continued on all the occasions of natural calamities.

11.16. CSR activity:

All private dairies should spend 2% of their income on Animal Husbandry & Dairying which should cover fodder development activities also as part of their CSR which will help the farmer to grow fodder.

11.17. Ration Balancing Programme:

It is an activity under National Dairy Plan with which farmer will be able to feed a balanced ration by making use of the software and by using the ingredients or the resources available with him.

12.0 Convergence with various stakeholders:

12.1. Convergence and Linkages

a. For promotion of dairying, participation and convergence will be ensured with the line departments-Revenue, Panchayat raj and Rural Development, Agriculture, Horticulture &Forest Departments.
b. All the programmes of State, Central Government, NLM, MGNREGS, IWMP, AFDP and such other funding agencies will be implemented through a single window.
c. Steps shall be taken to involve national and international agencies like ILRI, CRIDA, NABARD, NCDC, FAO, IC, SAU, ICRISAT in the livestock sector of Andhra Pradesh.
d. A quality analysis lab will also be established in public sector to conduct quality test and to undertake R&D in this field.
e. Quality assessment & control will be as per the rules of AP Animal Feed act - 2020.

12.2. Role of APDDCF:

APDDCF will be involved actively in supply of inputs (Feed & Fodder) to its members (Milk pourers) and collect milk. It will also supply other inputs like fodder, feed, chaff cutters, silage and other support.

12.3. Role of A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd.:

a. The A.P. State Seeds Development Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada will identify the pilot sites of excellence of interested farmers & in the Farms of Animal Husbandry Department for facilitating production and buy back & supply the certified fodder seed as per the quantity required by the Government every year.
b. The certified fodder seed so procured will be distributed to the needy farmers on subsidy for fodder cultivation through extension network (RBK).

12.4. Role of Rural Development Department:

a. SHGs / FPOs will be encouraged to grow fodder in their land or in the land taken on lease to supply the fodder to other dairy farming members.
b. The Gram Panchayaths will actively be involved in maintenance of community grazing land, land up gradation, revival including maintenance of fodder bank for the village, supply fodder seed.

12.5. Role of Veterinary Universities/ KVK/ Research Institutions:

To develop and propagate new, high yielding drought resistant fodder varieties suitable to even saline soils, the KVKs / other research institutes will be involved.Theseinstituteswillalsobeinvolvedtoevolvenewtechniquesoffodderpreservation, enrichment etc. and will also promote research on different types of crop residues for their better utilization.

12.6. Role of ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute):

ILRI will provide technical guidance for promotion of dual-purpose crops and cultivation of fodder verities with high digestibility content.

12.7. Method demonstration &Visits (Extension):

Model farms will be developed and the private farms which are already implementing good practices in fodder development initiatives will be accredited by the department as model farms for demonstration to other farmers.

12.8. Toll free dedicated number:

Besides attending enquiries on all other activities, a toll free number exclusively dedicated to give response to the farmers‟ enquiries will be established to provide information on fodder development activities with Toll free number: **155251.**

13.0 FISCAL INCENTIVES:

13.1. Promotion of Certified fodder seed production:

a. Every year the Government will give buy back guarantee for procurement of required quantities of certified fodder seed from the agency / entrepreneur with prior agreement.
b. The certified fodder seed so procured will be distributed to the needy farmers on 75% subsidy.

13.2. Perennial fodder production:

a. The Government will undertake as much area of perennial fodder development activity as possible every year with 100% support from MGNREGS.
b. The farmers willing to cultivate perennial fodder cultivation with micro irrigation facility will be supported with subsidy on the drip irrigation system from Horticulture department.

13.3. Baling of machine harvested paddy straw:

a. The Government will give subsidy on fodder bales.
b. The cost of baled fodder will be fixed by the Government.
c. The farmer will be distributed baled fodder at subsidized rates.
d. The difference between the total cost of baled fodder and the distribution cost will be supported by Government as subsidy.

13.4. Farm Mechanization:

a. On all farm equipment distributed to the individual farmers, the Government will give 75% subsidy except for the equipment related to micro irrigation.
b. The equipment related to micro irrigation will be given on subsidy as decided by the Government.
c. The equipment placed in custom hiring centres will be supported with **40%** subsidy by the Government.

13.5. Fodder Bank:

a. The Government will provide 10% subsidy for construction of godowns at needy places.
b. The fodder procured on agreement by the Government will be stored at these fodder banks.

13.6. Inter Cropping of fodder crops in Horticulture groves:

a. The activity will be promoted in convergence with Horticulture department.
b. The Government will support inter cultivation of fodder with 75% subsidy in the form of supply of leguminous fodder seed varieties in as much extent of area as possible per year.

13.7. Fodder cultivation with IWMP (Integrated Watershed Management Programme) funds:

a. The Government will promote fodder development activity in watershed areas with special focus on development of pasture / degraded pasture lands including fodder tree plantation in convergence with Rural Development Department with 100% subsidy support under IWMP.
b. Fodder development will be taken up in watershed areas as per the availability of funds every year.

13.8. Tank bed fodder cultivation:

a. The Government will promote tank bed fodder cultivation in perennial drought prone districts.
b. The activity will be promoted with community participation on 100% subsidy including cultivation cost from MGNREGS.

13.9. Rejuvenation of CPRs (Common Property Resources):

a. The tools and equipment required along with the cost of fodder seed besides fencing cost will be supported with100% subsidy support from Agriculture Department.
b. Every year, the Government will undertake rejuvenation of degraded CPRs including local bodies/identified agencies in as much area as possible to rejuvenate the CPRs.

13.10. Promotion of fodder cultivation in Forest fringe areas:

a. The fodder developments activity in forest fringe areas will be promoted only through VSS only.
b. The Government will support the fodder development activity in forest fringe areas with 100% subsidy support from Forest Department.
c. The Government will support for undertaking fodder development activity inasmuch area as possible in forest fringe areas.

13.11. Plantation of saplings that can yield fodder:

a. The Government will support this activity with100%subsidy under Centrally Assisted State Development Scheme (NLM).
b. The Government will support plantation activity involving NGOs/ Local bodies / Sheep societies in as much area as possible.

13.12. Fodder development in vacant Government land:

a. To encourage cultivation of fodder in vacant Government lands wherever 100 acres of cultivable land is available in the districts.
b. Rs.500 lakhs will be provided by the Government as corpus fund to develop infrastructure required for cultivation of fodder in the common lands.

13.13. Special package for natural calamities:

The Government will keep a corpus fund of Rs.1000 lakh to continue the existing policy of the Government to supply dry fodder and concentrate feed at concessional rates on all the occasions of natural calamities.

13.14. Source of Funds:

- "Fodder Security Policy, 2021-26" is proposed with Rs: 250.00 Crores with the following components
- Funds from Centrally Supported Schemes/Centrally Assisted State Development Schemes:Rs.150.00 Cr
- Fundsfrom State Government under State Development Schemes: Rs.100.00Cr.

14.0 Infrastructure Strengthening /Development:

Construction of fodder banks will be considered on a priority basis at block/ mandal Head quarters of all fodder stress mandals in 4 Rayalaseema & Prakasam Districts.

15.0 Market Development:

a) Sale of dry fodder blocks/ silage bales/ Fodder seed/ Farm equipment will be promoted through the RBKs
b) Built in Incentive will be extended to AHAs to encourage for market development of fodder and income generating enterprises for reaching the "Un-reached".

16.0 Public Private Partnership:

Infrastructure facilities like silage balers, hay balers, fodder block making units, heavy duty chaff cutter, crop harvesters, pivot irrigation equipment etc along with all facilities required will be supported.

17.0 Institutional Strengthening:

a. Monitoring is an essential component for successful implementation of thepolicy.Mechanismsuchas"StateLevelSteeringCommittee"shallbeconstitutedin the Animal Husbandry department for implementing this policy.
b. A task force committee headed by Special Chief Secretary, AH, DD & F as Chairman, Director of Animal Husbandry as member-convener and other major stake holders as members shall be constituted to deliberate on the issues concerning implementation of fodder policy.
c. At District level, the District Level Committee (DLC) headed by Joint Collector (RB&R) shall monitor for implementation of the Policy.

18.0. Policy Outcomes:

The implementation of the Fodder Security Policy, 2021 is expected to yield the following outcomes:

a. Increased production and productivity of livestock by 15-20% increasing the GSDP contribution of livestock Sector.
b. Improves general health of livestock and reduces susceptibility to diseases.
c. Prevention of post-harvest losses of fodder upto 30%.
d. Better infrastructure and logistics facilities in the sector ensuring the availability of fodder round the year.
e. Increased awareness to the farmers on resource management.
f. Changes in feeding practices in livestock and reduces the cost of production.
g. Better nutritional support to the children on account of increased availability of livestock products.
h. Empowerment of women groups
i. Promote Sustainable dairying in the State.

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